

Probably the most remarkable capture in 1983 was a single male *Scopula nigropunctata* Hufn. (Sub-angled Wave) on the 17th July, apparently only the third known Sussex example. Among others new to this locality were: *Hadena perplexa* D. & S. (three, all of the white form), *Catarhoe cucullata* Hufn., *Paradiarsia glareosa* Esp. and *Eupithecia phoeniciata* Ramb. — M. PARSONS, The Forge, Russells Green, Ninfield, nr. Battle, E. Sussex.

AN EARLY CARADRINA CLAVIPALPIS SCOPOLI: PALE MOTTLED WILLOW AND A LOZOTAENIODES FORMOSANUS GEYER IN NORFOLK. —

A specimen of *C. clavipalpis* was flying around our dining room light at about 8.30 p.m. on 28 January 1984, and proved to be in immaculate condition. I have no real idea where it came from, and can only guess that it had come in on clothes earlier in the evening. It may have been disturbed from hay and settled on clothes when I was feeding sheep just before dark. Perhaps emergence was triggered off by the comparatively warm sunshine of 27 January.

Another record that may be of interest is a single specimen of *L. formosanus*, taken at an actinic trap here on 28 July 1981, and only recently confirmed as such by Dr. Irwin of Castle Museum, Norwich. — M. R. HALL '“Hopefield”', Norwich Road, Scole, Diss, Norfolk, IP21 4DY.

CAMPAEA MARGARITATA L. (LIGHT EMERALD) BIVOLTINE IN S. E. ENGLAND. — The textbooks, surprisingly including 'The Lepidoptera of the British Isles' by C. G. Barrett, state that this species is single brooded, emerging in June and July. In S. E. England the moth is normally bivoltine, and also is dimorphic in relation to this, as Chalmers-Hunt notes in *Ent. Rec.* 64:54, where he states that some second brood specimens he took at Canterbury, 21.ix.1951, measured only 30-36mm. alar expanse compared with 40-50mm. for June/July specimens in his collection, although in fact second brood specimens, especially males, frequently measure less than 30mm., and may be as small as 25mm. B. Goater in his 'Butterflies and Moths of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight', 1974, also notes the bivoltinism of the species, stating that it 'seems to be regularly double brooded in the county, the first and more abundant emergence occurring end June-early July, and the second at the end of August-early September'. The few other references to a second brood I have found refer only to Kent (many), Hampshire, Sussex, Surrey and Dorset, but none for north of the Thames.

Concerning the frequency of a second brood, invariably a partial one with some larvae feeding up quickly followed by a short pupation period, my garden m/v trap attracted specimens each year from 1975 to 1983 inclusive, except 1977, yet not for the period 1969 to 1974, although specimens were recorded elsewhere in 1969 and 1972. Therefore it would be useful to hear of evidence of a second brood for the years 1970, 1971, 1973, 1974 and 1977. The time of appearance of this brood varies, but is basically the